

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1401
ANSWERED ON 09.02.2026

EVALUATION OF MAJOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

1401. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any outcome-based evaluation of major skill development schemes, such as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to assess actual employment generation and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the training centres found to be non-functional or in violation of prescribed guidelines under Skill India programmes during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken against such centres;
- (c) whether the Government has mapped industry demand versus the skills imparted under various skilling schemes and if so, the corrective steps taken/being taken to address any mismatch; and
- (d) the details of the funds allocated, released and utilised under entrepreneurship promotion schemes during the last five years and the current year along with the number of beneficiaries supported?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)

(a) Impact of schemes for skill development are assessed through their third party independent evaluation. The evaluation of schemes of MSDE have acknowledged their positive outcome and mentioned about their success in terms of placement or livelihood improvement of candidates trained, as indicated below:

PMKVY: MSDE's flagship scheme PMKVY was evaluated by NITI Aayog in October 2020 and as per the study, about 94 percent of the employers surveyed reported they would hire more candidates trained under PMKVY. Further, 52 percent of the candidates who were placed in full time/part time employment and oriented under the RPL component received higher salary or felt that they will get higher salary compared to their un-certified peers.

JSS: Evaluation study of JSS scheme conducted in 2020 found that the training nearly doubled household incomes for beneficiaries, with strong participation from women (79%) and rural communities (50.5%). The study reported significant livelihood improvements, including better employment for 73.4% of trainees, higher incomes for 89.1%, and effective beneficiary mobilization at 85.7%. It also noted that 77% of trainees shifted to new occupations, reflecting the scheme's strong focus on self-employment in line with the Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative.

NAPS: Third-party evaluation study of NAPS conducted in 2021 observed that the scheme improved youth employability by providing structured on-the-job training and increasing

apprentices participation across industries. In the new version of the scheme, DBT method has been adopted to transfer government's share directly to apprentices' bank accounts, as streamlined reimbursement process was recommended in the report.

ITIs: The final report of Tracer Study of ITI Graduates published in 2018 by MSDE mentions that 63.5% of total ITI pass-outs got employed (wage+self, out of which 6.7% are self-employed).

(b) Training Centres are monitored through both physical and virtual modes. Strict legal and administrative actions including filing of FIRs, blacklisting, suspension, and financial recovery are initiated against non-compliant Training Partners/ Training Centers (TPs/TCs) involved in activities such as falsification of attendance records. As on 31.12.2025, a total of 178 Training Centres has been blacklisted under PMKVY 4.0 for non-adherence to scheme guidelines. Further, 41 FIRs have already been registered in matters involving serious irregularities, including falsification of attendance records.

(c) District Skill Committees (DSCs), established across all States/UTs are mandated with formulating District Skill Development Plans (DSDPs) to support decentralized, grassroots-level skill planning by identifying local employment opportunities, skilling demand, and available training infrastructure. Government skill programmes are then designed to bridge these identified skill gaps across sectors. The Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), led by industry experts, regularly conduct skill gap studies to assess sector-wise skill needs and set competency standards, which guide government interventions to align the workforce with industry requirements. Additionally, the SANKALP (Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion)-supported National Skill Gap Study by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) provides a standardized, data-driven framework to assess skill gaps across seven high-growth sectors. It helps MSDE to align skilling initiatives with industry demand and future workforce needs.

Further, in order to meet skilling requirements for future workforce, improve the quality of skilling, to align the training programs to market needs and improve the employability of trainees, the following specific steps have been taken by MSDE:

- i. The training programs offered under the schemes of MSDE are developed in collaboration with industries, keeping in view market demands.
- ii. Future ready job-roles addressing the requirement of Industry 4.0, emerging sectors like Drone, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Robotics, Mechatronics, etc., have been prioritized under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 4.0. Also, Under Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS) in ITIs, new age courses have been developed to meet the demand of futuristic job roles in emerging technologies.
- iii. The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) has been set up as an overarching regulator establishing regulations and standards to ensure quality in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) space. The Awarding Bodies recognized by NCVET are required to develop the qualifications as per the industry demand and obtain industry validations.
- iv. Directorate General of Training (DGT) is strengthening industry-linked training for ITI students through the Flexi MoU Scheme and Dual System of Training, and by partnering with leading tech companies like IBM, CISCO, Future Skill Rights Network, AWS, and Microsoft under CSR initiatives to enhance industry exposure and relevant skill development.
- v. Courses aligned to National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) also have components of On Job Training (OJT) and employability skills.
- vi. Under NAPS, apprenticeship training and increasing engagement with industrial establishments for undertaking apprenticeship programs is promoted.
- vii. Trainings of Trainers through National Skill Training Institutes (NSTIs) and Institutes of Training of Trainers (IToTs).

viii. Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH) Portal has been established as a Digital Public Infrastructure for skilling, employment, and entrepreneurship ecosystems.

ix. The Cabinet has also approved The Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability through Upgraded ITIs (PM SETU) scheme with a focus on upgradation of 1,000 ITIs through a Hub (200)–Spoke (800) model.

(d) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) through its autonomous organizations, namely, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) and Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) has been working for the empowerment, upliftment and development of entrepreneurs across the country, build entrepreneurial mindsets and capabilities, support and provide mentoring and handholding support for entrepreneurship development. The number of beneficiaries trained and the funds allocated under MSDE schemes, as well as under the skilling and entrepreneurship components of other Ministries' schemes implemented in collaboration with MSDE, from their inception up to 15.01.2026, are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries trained	Funds allocated (Amount in Crores)
1.	Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) Project	91,430	24.63
2.	Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) Scheme	88,025	68.39
3.	PM Van Dhan Yojana	77,864	44.92
4.	PM YUVA	62,577	18.15
5.	Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN)	38,391	23.47
6.	Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)	30,280	2.49
7.	PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme	26,927	75.00
8.	ESDP Scheme of DC-MSME	20,063	3.56
9.	Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan	10,838	42.34
10.	Pilot Project on Entrepreneurship Development in Holy Cities	8,023	5.00
11.	Establish, Develop and Manage EDC and Incubation Centers (IC) in North East Region's Educational Institution	6,164	5.87
12.	Entrepreneurial Climate through Training of Trainers (ToTs) and Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) in Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs)	5,633	5.07
13.	Pilot Project for Entrepreneurship Development Program	5,000	2.93
14.	Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SAMARTH)	3,140	8.24
15.	Rastriya Udyamita Vikas Pariyojana on Pilot Basis for PM Svanidhi Beneficiaries	1,704	1.50
16.	Swavalambini programme	1,487	0.40
17.	Organising Workshops in Artisan Melas and Haats	592	0.37
18.	Entrepreneurship Development among Jail Inmates	460	1.54
19.	Capacity Building Programme for Fair Price Shop Owners	315	0.18
